(b) if so, whether India was able to push for major reforms at the WTO with regard to dealing with regulation of multilateral trade between nations, handling trade disputes, monitoring National Trade Policies and providing technical assistance and training to developing countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes. Sir. India participated in the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) held in Geneva from 30 November to 2 December, 2009.

(b) and (c) At the Ministerial conference, India expressed its deep interest in the continued growth and credibility of the WTO. To this end, India has recently made a submission to the General Council of the WTO containing, *inter alia*, proposals on systemic issues to improve the functioning and efficiency of the WTO as a rules-based system. These proposals are designed to improve the capacity of WTO to provide better services to its Members without in any way diluting its fundamental deliberative structure based on consensus. The proposal seeks to enhance transparency, inclusively and efficiency. There has been widespread support for these proposals in the WTO.

The importance of technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries and LDCs was stressed by Members. Participants also underlined the value of the Dispute Settlement System and the need for it to be made more responsive to the needs and circumstances of poorer and smaller Members.

SEZs converted into commercial real estate operations

2950. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved by Government since 2004-05, State-wise, indicating the size of land acquired by each and volume of investment committed, if any;

(b) the current status of implementations of the SEZs;

(c) whether Government has been seized of the fact that several of these SEZs have converted into commercial real estate operations in deviation of the SEZ policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the steps taken against the developers of such SEZs who are found to be deviating from the norms/rules prescribed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) In addition to seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. A Statement containing state-wise break up of land involved in notified SEZs is given in the Statement (*See* below). A total of 101 SEZs are already exporting. An investment of Rs. 1,30,341 crore has been made in SEZs.

In terms of SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer the Board of Approval can extend the validity period upto two years.

(c) and (d) Land in SEZ cannot be sold by the developer. Not less than 50% of total area of SEZ shall be the processing area.

Statement

State-wise land area of approved Special Economic Zones

Sl. No.	State	No. of notified SEZs	Land area of notified SEZs# (in hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	10253.9781
2.	Chandigarh	2	58.4566
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	23.11
6.	Goa	3	249.475
7.	Gujarat	30	12616.954
8.	Haryana	31	1351.4241
9.	Jharkhand	1	36.4218
10.	Karnataka	29	2012.3431
11.	Kerala	15	618.3172
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	265.327
13.	Maharashtra	58	8165.54
14.	Nagaland	1	50.7
15.	Orissa	5	683.9263
16.	Punjab	2	46.124
17.	Rajasthan	7	556.2584
18.	Tamil Nadu	52	3627.8032
19.	Uttarakhand	2	28.1426
20.	Uttar Pradesh	16	235.5661
21.	West Bengal	11	210.44429
	TOTAL:	346	41090.3118

#This also includes the land already in the possession of Government agencies including State Industrial Development Authorities.